





and will probably content himself

holding some receptions there. From our special correspondent we gives an account of the unveiling of the monument to General Sherman, which took place on the 25th. The ceremony was carried out under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was attended by other military men, two members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Several speeches were delivered, the gallant Italian soldier in honour of the monument has been placed in a march past of the troops on the 26th.

By the Atlantic Cable that the earthquake in California continued two days, and ended by considerable loss of life. In

300 persons were killed, and 100

(Daily Telegraph.)  
 nnel yesterday received what is popu-  
 larly known as an "ovation" at Manchester. The  
 vessel was taken from his carriage, which was  
 waiting for him, to the entrance of the theatre,  
 where the Manchester Conservative As-  
 sembly met. Mr. Darnell met a large num-  
 ber of distinguished guests of the Conservative  
 Association.  
 The fight on the Downs was a decided  
 success for General Lysons, having a choice of  
 ground to fight on, and a strong com-  
 mand. He was at Newmarket Hill, with his centre  
 extending towards Rotherham, and  
 his left flank was to be succeeded in  
 the attention of his opponent from

ody of his army which held the New-  
rights, and then, developing his attack

Overtures Sir Alfred Hornslow's left  
 centre, reinforced his own left, and  
 the enemy from every position. The  
 British had threatened to do this the morn-  
 ing and up at the day advanced, and the re-  
 gions of the troops. A march past  
 the day a military proceeding.  
 The nation which was to be the  
 England, the celebration of Dutch in-  
 stituted took place, with ceremonies and  
 at Brill. The King of Holland laid  
 the wreath of the Monument and Beeman's  
 Prince Armand, the Duke of the south  
 and, the historian, being present. After  
 the inauguration, a quaint medieval  
 representing the various trades of the  
 city, the burghers, paraded the streets.  
 The music which the Emperor's army  
 perfectly successful, and, happily, the  
 of disturbance were not realized.  
 The course of the *Figaro* trial—M. Grand-  
 courtier—France, the Emperor,  
 powerful speech in favour of Vitti-  
 ultimately resolved itself into a series  
 of invectives against General Trochu  
 in bitter terms on the General's al-  
 leration of the Empress in her ex-

usat has received from the German  
an expression of regret on the part

German Government that the National Assembly had not been prevailed upon to vote for the Treaty before prorogation for the session.

Bismarck's visit to his Lauenburg estate at the end, and he has returned once more.

Fraustmannsdorff, the Austrian ambassador at the Papal Court, is to recall, but

ation of official relations between

d the Vatican is contradicted. ~  
excitement is reported as still existing  
and the provinces; on account of the  
ing elections.

of the Emperor of Brazil, on his re-

Co-operative Congress was held at Bolton, the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, who delivered the inaugural address.

tion was discussed chiefly in its relation to the mail trader. It was argued that in-

opposing co-operation, tradesmen establish their own trade on sound and wholesome. Mr. G. J. Holyoake suggested one of a Central Board in contact on co-operation; and the fundamental of capital was dealt with in some demonstration, which took place on Watts' ostensibly for the purpose of the one of the Spring Forest, appears to have resulted in a more pleasant party after the Easter Monday festival.

Against the police are disagreement. In arresting a drunken labourer took his wife, when they were attempting to rescue him, and dragged through the streets without shoes or and with only an old skirt on; condition she remained until the morning, when she was bailed by Mr. D'Yorke. Mr. D'Yorke then sentenced the husband to imprisonment for three months, discharging the consideration of the way in which she was treated, promising, moreover, to be found deserving, during her husband's imprisonment.

With several aliases, and supposed to be with the celebrated "Lone Rime," for trial by Mr. Bishop, at South-Obtaining two black-coats from a highwayman, by robbing himself at Reigate, and dexterously avoidance. Several other charges are preferred against him.

A boy, aged 12, was fined 10s. at the court for throwing stones at a parish of Islington. The churchwarden said two hundred pieces of glass had been smashed Easter last, and the annoyance in that that he felt bound to press, though the prisoner was so young.

(Daily News)

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd.  
ay will be long remembered by the

Manoeuvre, not so much for the reception given to Mr. Durand as for the extremely massive and real effect of what was intended to be a cheering demonstration. Hour after hour a pitiless descent of rain, snow, and sleet swept through the streets, drenching the winking warts, the proprietary signs, the pressing of the umbrellas, and at one time seriously discomfiting, however, ultimately decided to carry on at programme. So the enthusiasm faded, many of them drenched to the marrow, and the marchers were described as "simply a sea of mud," "a moving mass of umbrellas." At 4.15 the Leader of the Opposition was with 124 addresses from the Luncranservative Associations, and in reply he loudly and repeatedly declared that General Wingfield, R.A., died suddenly at his country seat, Guntion Hall,

estoft. Paralysis was the cause of

Peel, of Middleton Hall, Tam-  
 junior member for the borough, was  
 a supporter yesterday morning about  
 twelve, and did not before the trial  
 could be procured. Mr. Peel was  
 for Tamworth in October, 1863,  
 Raynham was called to the perrage  
 to the House, and represented  
 Tamworth until the death of  
 he was defeated by Sir Henry  
 Upon that right hon. baronet being  
 Lord Dalling, Mr. Peel was returned  
 position. He was 68 years of age,  
 the age of the Government  
 yesterday, before Mr. Justice Keogh.  
 Armstrong is the leading counsel for  
 the prosecution, the petitioner, and Mr. M'Don-  
 ald, for Captain Nolan, the sitting  
 There are about 40 witnesses to be

meeting of the Leads flax operatives yesterday at which it was unanimously

remain firm to the nine hours cease to accept no compromise. The presence of miners' delegates, representatives, was held of Dudley yesterday, and it is agreed to form a committee for protecting the interests of the South re colliers.

It was held yesterday upon the body of a man who had many times indulged in the habit, varied by repeated attacks to narcosis by way of a sedative. Under intense in the street, then the neighbouring police station, and the driver who was on duty, who was taken to the hospital. The Coroner committed the police on the discretion which shown in this case, for in this respect contrast to some recent experiences, the character, but different in the case of a woman in a police cell was re the Clerkenwell stipendiary magistrate. While in a state of drunkenness and been unable to stand at all, and at the Royal Free Hospital. It was decided that "all the woman







## Extracts.

**THE KIOTO EXHIBITION.**  
(From a Correspondent's long letter from Mail.)  
We started from Osaka for Kioto at 7 a.m. on the 17th ultimo, in one of the small steamers which regularly between the two places, and fortunately had fine weather for our trip, which enabled us to enjoy fully the pretty scenery we passed through. Owing to recent rains, there was sufficient water in the river to prevent the frequent grounding to which the river steamers are usually subjected, although drawing as little water as we were made aware of the intricacies of the channel by the extraordinary twists and turns of the little craft made. We had upwards of two hundred Japanese on board, tightly packed everywhere, but we travelled comfortably enough ourselves, as the forward part of the cabin was partitioned off for our sole use. There seems to be an enormous passenger-traffic between Osaka and Fushimi, carried on principally by long narrow boats, capable of carrying passengers only. One of these boats leaving Osaka at six o'clock in the evening will arrive in Fushimi about six or seven o'clock the next morning, change crews, and return to Osaka again the same day, being thus kept constantly on the move. This traffic is greatly increased at this time of the year, on account of the thousands who make the annual pilgrimage to the temple of Dairi-jin-gu, near Fushimi, the province of Ise. We were in the castle of Yodo, about three miles below Fushimi, not far from the whole of the buildings within its walls being offered for sale for about two hundred—two, on condition of their being pulled down and the material taken away; but even at this ridiculously low price no purchaser can be found to incur the expense of removal.

We arrived at Fushimi at 3.45 p.m., and were glad indeed to land and stretch our legs after a trip of nearly nine hours. After a short delay we proceeded by jin-ri-ki-shas for ourselves and coolies for our baggage, and started on the road to Kioto at about 4.30. The road is in very fair condition, with a continuous line of houses on either side the whole of the way. We were most liberally supplied with guards, not up in foreign dress, but in native dress, and each armed with a long staff, and each apparently not yet out of their native uniforms. To communicate the ease and dignity of these gentlemen, we proceeded the first half of our journey at a walk, but tiring of this, we greatly increased the pace of the latter part, and at the expense of appearances, entered Kioto with a much diminished escort, thoroughly out of breath and done up by their unventured exertion. We made our way on to Gion, the quarters of the great Japanese Maruyama, and after a short delay at our destination about 7 p.m., eager enough for dinner and rest after our protracted journey. Owing to the freshness in the river our trip by steamer had been longer than usual, and our large escort caused delay at Fushimi and on the road. I would advise travellers to take only one guard with them from Fushimi to Kioto, and give him a jin-ri-ki-sha to ride in, and then the Japanese would be satisfied, and a jin-ri-ki-sha can be done under a half and a half. The next morning we were able to appreciate the position of our hotel, situated, as it is, some little way up one of the hills on the outskirts of the east side of the city, and commanding an extensive view right across the valley in which Kioto lies. We found, on enquiry, that the exhibition was held in three large temples: one called Chionin, being situated on Maruyama at the east of the city, and close to the quarters of the Maruyama; another called Keninji, on the south-east, on the road to Fushimi, and the other called Hon-an-ji, at the south-west and farthest from Maruyama. The exhibition had been opened without ceremony, on the previous day, but much was being done during our stay to complete arrangements in the several buildings, and additions made every day of further articles for exhibition.

We furnished ourselves with passes, at a cost of half a dollar for each temple, and ascertaining that the exhibition opened each day at 8 a.m. had an early breakfast, and then started off, accompanied by two guards for Keninji, which we found to be an extensive building, but of no particular beauty. We were, however, fairly astonished at the sight that met our view when we entered—room after room being tastefully laid out, and the various articles shown to best advantage on stands covered with crimson felt. The first room we entered, of iron, lacquerware and bronzes, coins, musical instruments, porcelain, and earthenware. In other rooms we saw new lacquerware and bronzes, specimens of plaster work, sweetmeats, and more porcelain and earthenware, among which was a great deal of imitation Satsuma ware, made in Kioto. One room was specially devoted to birds of all sorts, from a pair of banyan fowls to a canary, a bright looking water lizard was also on view, which was reported to have snatched off the finger of his capturer; and three large tanks, though empty when we saw them, promised that the funny tribe would be represented. A peacock and peahen from China claimed attention in the courtyard, but were unfortunately placed next to a pen of Japanese, and were soon taken away by them. There is a small fair to prove a bad plan, as the articles likely to be bought by foreigners, being mostly works of art, can hardly be replaced.

Intending visitors may, however, congratulate themselves on the fact that nearly all the really valuable articles, or those which have historical or other interest, are not for sale, being lent for exhibition only by Japanese gentlemen. Finally, we took a cup of tea of the famous Uji tea, in a room set apart for its exhibition in all shapes, and on leaving the building were asked for our passes—a reversal of the usual order of things.

We next determined on visiting Hon-gan-ji, and started to walk for it on hearing it was only a quarter of a mile from Keninji, but we soon made up our minds—after subsequent experience confirmed our belief—that the Kioto citizens generally, and the guards in particular, have no correct idea of distance. After walking about half a mile, and finding the sun too powerful to be agreeable, jin-ri-ki-shas for ourselves and guards, and proceeded rapidly to our destination—a distance of at least two miles.

We found the temples of Hon-gan-ji occupied by an enormous army, being the largest in Kioto. They are situated in the quarter of ancient Kioto, and as they escaped the great fire some years ago, have the quality of age among other attractions. The day being a Japanese festival we found the temple ground lively with visitors, and in one building was a congregation of some hundreds, taking part in the services going on.

We made our way to the exhibition temple, which we found to be a very large and beautiful building, in itself well worth a visit, as all the ceilings, screens, and partition walls are beautifully painted, gilded and carved, and the whole bearing the impress of age, and being the most interesting temple to be seen in Kioto.

In the first room we passed through were exhibited manuscripts, books, paintings and screens, many of which were of fabulous value, as we gathered from the attendants, but which would, of course, have far more interest for a native than a foreigner. In another room were collections of all kinds of character, from a fair collection of minerals, fossils, agricultural products, drugs &c., together with coal and crystal, and jade ornaments, and nice—wells—would reward careful examination, flowers and dwarf trees in pots, and out-flowers in quaint and valuable stands of various descriptions, which added the charm of variety to the whole. In another room we passed to visit to Chionin, a temple which is not so extensive as Hon-gan-ji, but has the advantage of a better position, being situated on the hill side among fine old trees, and gradually approached by a flight of steps. The gateway at the entrance, composed entirely of black wood, is about eighty feet wide by sixty feet high, and altogether a very imposing structure, but is offered for sale at the price of 1500 ryo. What remains of the temple is the largest hall in the temple, having a height of about 15 feet, with a diameter of 9 feet, and 9 inches thickness of metal, the sound of which, when struck, can be heard all over the city. This fine old bell can be purchased as old metal at so much per picul!

At Chionin were exhibited articles of ordinary household use; first, paper, raw silk, hemp, wools ancient and modern, armour, sword, staves, and cotton cloth pieces, and a magnificent old tapestry, most of the articles here were for sale, but strange to say we could obtain no information at all about the different products exhibited. The great fault seems to be no catalogue of articles exhibited can be obtained; there is no description attached to them, and no attendant competent to give any information about them. Still we must not be dissatisfied, as the Government expected about forty thousand foreigners to visit Kioto, but where they are all to come from is uncertain. The charge for admission of Japanese is half a boe to each temple, and I heard that on the 18th inst., upwards of four hundred natives visited Keninji alone. It is the true day was a holiday, and the city crowded with visitors and pleasure seekers.

As regards the exhibition, Kioto itself is well worth a visit, the city and its vicinity abound in places of historical interest and great natural beauty, which we do not particularly know, as we are afraid we have already greatly exceeded our limits. Lake Biwa is within easy access of Kioto, the town of Otsu, on its shore, being about seven miles distant. We paid the latter place a visit, and found that a two storied house, in which a visit was being made, as an hotel for foreign visitors, was being erected on a hill overlooking the city, and very near the city. Two small pavilions were already finished and completely furnished for foreigners—the one containing two small bedrooms and the other a dining room, with a flight of steps leading direct from the verandah to the water's edge. Foreign visitors, who can spare the time, cannot do better than make a trip to the lake. Delicious autumn trout are plentiful, which to many is no slight attraction. The road to Otsu is very hilly, and therefore mainly impracticable for jin-ri-ki-shas, and is, besides, in worse condition than any road in or about Kioto. We rode out there, and found we could accomplish the distance, easily, in an hour and a half.

Kioto does not bear the evidence of being a great place of business, though there is a cheerful appearance about it unusual in Japanese cities. The shops are large and neat, the streets wide. In good order, and laid out with a view to the convenience of the drainage all covered up, and lamp posts have been lately erected in all directions. It is a place that must always have looked to good advantage, but the authorities seem to have taken extraordinary pains to put everything in good order for exhibition time. During all the time we were there, we never heard one uncivil word, but met with universal politeness and attention, and guards were placed at every place of interest, and on stands covered with crimson felt.

One word as to the hotel. Messrs. Na-akura and Saeki can offer unlimited accommodation, as they have engaged nearly all the small temples, priests, and tea houses in the immediate neighbourhood of Chionin, and a party of visitors can secure the advantage of a house and grounds entirely to themselves. The *saiki* or manager of this establishment is in a separate building by itself, which is a disadvantage in wet weather. The term for a night stay for a single boarder, and \$2 for second class. The hotel kept by Messrs. Raymond & Co. is situated further up the hill than Nakamura's, and therefore not so easily accessible, but attention and a capital table to be found there.

We returned to Fushimi by jin-ri-ki-sha, as before, leaving Kioto at 10.30 p.m., arriving at Fushimi about midnight, and proceeding at once to Osaka in a native passenger boat, which we hired at a cheap rate for our party, and arrived at our destination about 10.30 p.m. There is a great advantage in this mode of travelling, as no previous daylight is lost, and as the boats are comfortably furnished with futons, it is an easy matter to sleep during the passage, especially if previously fatigued with sight seeing. There is a good road from Osaka to Kioto, but as the distance is over thirty miles it becomes a weary journey on horseback or by jin-ri-ki-sha. For safety, comfort, and over the whole, it is best to recommend the ordinary passenger boat. The authorities, I hear, are going to publish a tariff for boats, jin-ri-ki-shas, &c., which will be a great advantage to visitors, as at present all sorts of charges are made and the unvarying taken in. I could specially warn travellers against going into the tea house at Fushimi, for they will find that a cup of common tea costs vastly more than over they expected.

I was so pleased with my visit that I intended repeating it as soon as I can, and hope to see two places of interest which I had passed by during my first stay at Kioto.

## Insurance.

**COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCE MARITIME.**  
*(Société anonyme, libérée au Capital de 6,000,000 francs.)*  
This Company, being incorporated for the purpose of Marine Insurance in the East, with the French Government, has a Capital of 6,000,000 francs. Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of 17,000,000 francs. A company established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseille, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.  
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or domestic, at current rates.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 20th July, 1870.

**YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.  
Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the usual business, this Association will insure all policy holders One-third of its profits on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the premium contributed.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 20th December, 1870.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
Agents at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.  
Bills accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned places.  
No charge for Policy fees.  
JAS. B. OUGHTREY, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [1785]

**NOTICE.**  
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz—  
Not exceeding Ten days 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months 1/3 do. do.  
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months 1/4 do. do.  
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.**  
177 Hongkong, 20th April, 1869.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.  
Reputation in the Rates of Premium.  
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, 1/2 per cent. and their contents.  
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.  
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.  
GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.  
178 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

**NOTICE.**  
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz—  
Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months 1/3 do. do.  
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months 1/4 do. do.  
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

**GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.**  
178 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.  
Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance as follows—  
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, 1/2 per cent. and their contents.  
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.  
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.  
174 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
174 Hongkong, 8th August, 1864.

**LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.  
41 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

**OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.**  
INCORPORATED 1859.  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.  
174 Hongkong, 7th July, 1867.

**MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents.  
41 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

**THE HAWAIIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
No. 11, Lombard Street, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1821.  
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.  
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Sterling.  
Total Unpaid Funds upwards of £750,000.  
Annual Income, £350,000.

**THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.**  
OLYMPHANT & Co., Agents.  
2817 Hongkong, 7th December, 1866.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.  
OLYMPHANT & Co., Agents.  
2817 Hongkong, 7th December, 1866.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.  
OLYMPHANT & Co., Agents.  
2817 Hongkong, 7th December, 1866.

## Insurance.

**BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.**  
OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.**  
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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

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RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

## Insurance.

**BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
177 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

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